

UNDER WATER.

Successful Trial Plunge of Lieutenant Zolinski's Torpedo Boat.

"Have you made your will?"

"It's a splendid place down in there to die of asphyxia."

These were some of the nerve-ticking comments hurled yesterday after a reporter who chanced to be at Fort Hamilton, in the Narrows, and was about to undertake a weird trip to the bottom of the bay on board of Lieutenant Zolinski's iron-tipped submarine torpedo boat, the Nautilus. The people on the dock could afford to be facetious; they were not going down into the depths, and his answer was a laugh, therefore sounded perhaps a little forced and raspy, but it was well intended. The Nautilus has been "tied up" for a long time at the government pier at Fort Hamilton. Experiments have been carried on meanwhile with great activity by Lieutenant Zolinski and by Mr. Joseph Holland, an engineer working under the direction of his brother, Mr. John Holland, of this city, who has perfected the engines on board. Yesterday's trial trip was intended to test the value of the experiments so long going on, and which it was judged had sufficiently progressed to warrant a dive.

The reporter asked permission to take this first dive. The lieutenant said:

"You can go if you think you want to chance it."

The "crew" of the boat was promptly on hand. It consisted of one man—a youthful, nervy fellow, selected for his utter disregard for the dangers of the deep, and who has gained the appellation of "The Dynamite." He descended into the boat, which lay in the water, rolling easily on the long swells sent out by the off-passing steamers.

The little craft looked like a huge cigar—a high-priced one—and pointed at both ends. The reporter next followed the crew into the turret hole and was soon joined by Lieutenant Zolinski and the Holland brothers. In a few minutes the engine was started. The thrub and pump of its working, and the short puffs from the air valves were painfully loud in the "cabin." This air compressor has lately been perfected, and, though the boat is not constructed with any other idea than to demonstrate the theory so long ago advanced that submarine sailing is practicable, a speed of nine miles has been obtained. It worked perfectly. The air is compressed by means of it until the tubes on the port side have a pressure of eighty-five pounds per inch, and the opposite something less.

"Close the turret," said the lieutenant. A last look outside revealed a few soldiers and civilians on the wharf and a man hollering on his oars in a rowboat watching the monster. In obedience to the order the cap to the turret was swung around by an inside lever, and stout clasps inside soon fastened it firmly down so as to exclude the water. Only the light which drifted in through a bull's eye and a row of small dead-lights illuminated the cabin, and candles were indispensable.

"Open your valve!"

The crew turned a stop-eck. Water from the bay rushed into the water chambers, enveloping the cabin, and into the diving-bell, and the boat began to descend, with a slight tilting forward, where the 800 pounds in the diving-bell helped to bear it down. On the inside could be heard the splashing and lapping of the water as the waves washed up within the walls to the turret. Then the waves covered the shell entirely, and the stern settled more evenly with the bow. The turret was soon half under. Down went the boat faster and faster, and in a moment more a wave washed completely over the top. That was a queer sensation. It caused the breath to come quick and short for a minute, and everybody tried to be jolly.

"I've got a bucket of water here," volunteered the lieutenant, "but we haven't any provisions."

A nice prospect. It is very easy to sink a boat, but to raise her is the question. And something to eat would be handy, in case the diver could not rise, to last until search parties could haul it to the surface, for her machinery might not work right. And while these thoughts "bobbed up serenely" in one's mind, the motion of the waves was no longer felt, for the boat was entirely submerged. The engine was not working, and the boat was at rest on the bottom of the bay. Thus was realized, though only in degree, Jules Verne's imaginative "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea."

It needed only a sliding panel in the side to be opened and disclose the wonders of the submarine depths. Fish were perhaps nosing about the smooth sides of the conical craft in wonder or scurrying away from it in terror.

The panel scheme would be a good one, but in lieu of it the "dead lights" were handy. No fish, however, were to be seen through them, but dead leaves and sea-weed floated about beneath the surface, moved by the outgoing tide. Looking up through the bull's-eye in the crown or roof, the water was lighter. The sun's ray drifted down through it, making it translucent, and objects, like shadows, passing on the surface, cast below them a deeper shade still, which looked queer in the weird, greenish water. The water was twelve feet deep thereabouts. The Nautilus, submerged, ordinarily draws six feet. An easy calculation showed the depth of the boat. A yacht might sail over it. And now an odd feeling became noticeable. The compressed air liberated in the "cabin" rendered the atmosphere denser than under normal conditions, and there was a ringing in the ears of those on board. Perspiration was forced from the men, although the air was not warm, and the reporter's collar began to wilt sadly.

"Let us go up."

Mr. Holland finally suggested this very calmly. Would she "go up?" Everybody awaited the result of the order eagerly. The fate of the boat, may be of its passengers, depended upon it. At a signal the crew opened a valve. A sound of rushing air from the tubes indicated that the diving-bell was being rid of its weight of water. How quickly it was all done. Only fourteen seconds and relieved of only 800 pounds of water, the boat rose until the top of the turret shot into the light and air above the surface. By manipulating two valves the water was driven from the water chambers to the diving bell and thence forced outside until eighteen inches of the roof of the shell was out of water and the turret could be unclamped. The dense air in the boat rushed out of the opening, and the pressure of the atmosphere was reduced. The same

strange ringing in the ears made the occupants of the boat alive to that fact. The adventurers quitted were soon welcomed by their friends on the dock. The vessel had been half an hour on the bottom.

"That beats a Turkish bath all hollow," said one of them looking down at the perspiring divers.

"That settles the practicability of the boat," said Lieutenant Zolinski. "It demonstrates that she can be directed, sunk, and brought to the surface at the will of her captain. I am greatly pleased."

They Don't Pay.

Some queer things can be seen about the Capitol during the last days of the session. One of the queerest is the crowd of collectors. Coming to Congress may be an honor, but it cannot be said to make men honorable. The average of dead beats in Congress is quite as great as outside. The last days of the session you will find a swarm of florists, livery stable men, hotel and boarding-house keepers, constables, and professional collectors swarming the corridors, looking after delinquent members and trying to catch them in the halls. There are members who systematically rob hotels, and haberdashers, and all sorts of tradesmen right and left. Nothing can be legally done with a member of Congress for obtaining money under false pretenses, though it is a jailable offense when committed by common people. The only remedy is to make the transaction known. If the records of the Congressional dead beats could be printed a good many people would be astonished. The most reckless prodigality in luxuries, such as carriages, flowers, wines, cigars, etc., is the usual life of the Congressional beat. There are poor men and women here, who have entered to these members with the idea that men holding such honorable positions must necessarily be honest, who have tried in vain to collect what is due them. These dupes actually suffer for the necessities of life, while the Congressional debtors are aping men of wealth in high living. The Sergeant-at-Arms' office could tell a disgraceful story of bogus checks, duplicate drafts, and violated obligations—a story too unpleasant to print. The hotels and restaurants, and even the barber-shops, would simply repeat the story. I was standing in the livery office at Willard's the other day, about to call for a coupe, when a Southern Congressman hurried up and asked very peremptorily for a carriage.

"Haven't got one, General," said the agent, blandly. "Sorry, but everything is out."

As soon as the member went away the agent inquired if I would have the coupe. "That's all right," he remarked; "we've got plenty of carriages, but he's a dead beat. Never pays for anything. Why, I've got a bill against him in here two years old. The gall of the man!"

"Are there many such men in Congress?"

"Yes, quite a number; we've been stuck often—beaten out of hundreds of dollars—by both senators and members. They are the worst customers in that way, because you can't force collections. They hardly ever have anything more than their clothes; you can't arrest and punish them; you can't garnish their salaries. And the airs they give themselves! We are very careful about trusting Congressmen, I tell you!"—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

A Few Words to Wives.

Encourage strict confidence with your husband; withhold nothing from him, and be patient in hearing all he would confide to you, that he may always rely to you as his counselor and best friend. Be punctual to a second in all engagements with your husband and he will be the same with you, and in thus doing you will avoid much that is unpleasant.

Practice economy in taking care of what you have, keeping a strict account of what you spend, buying nothing but what you pay for immediately, and making your account of each month's expenses show you have more than you have spent. This is a great way to win a man's respect, to make him think he has a little savings bank upon which he can rely in time of sickness and financial difficulty.

Rule only by love. Strive to call out the best feelings of your husband's nature with continual loving attentions, which, though they may be small in themselves, make such a strong chain around his heart in time that he cannot turn carelessly aside from you.

Go out always with your husband, but manage to make home so attractive that he finds no place so dear.

Dress better for your husband than for any one else. Take a pride in his appearance that he may judge your heart by his own. Never allow him to see you slatternly attired. Even be tasty in a kitchen dress or looking pretty over a kitchen board.

Be strong in your determination never to gossip, to harshly criticize. Nothing men so much despise as gossip; nothing makes a woman rise so much in a good man's estimation as to see her charitable, particularly with her own sex.

Put down your book when your husband enters the room and interest yourself in whatever pleases him, seeking also to bring him over to your tastes. Try for mutual concessions, else you may travel different roads.

Never bother your husband about the servants. Cast aside disagreeable topics when he returns from business. Give your orders to your servants kindly but firmly, exacting obedience, yet showing them the encouragement of consideration when it is in your power.

If more mothers gave one-tenth good advice to nine-tenths wedding outfit there'd be fewer thoughtless marriages. And better yet, if every mother made it a point to follow these rules as closely herself as she would like to see her daughter do, girls would look longer for good men like their fathers and try harder to be good women like their mothers.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

We should economize at all times, but more especially when times are close. Observe the purchase of your thirty neighbors. More substantial benefits can be obtained from a fifty-cent bottle of Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure than a dollar bottle of any other cough remedy. It is a prompt, safe and pleasant cure for throat and lung troubles. Sold and endorsed by, J. C. Saur.

WORSHIPING GOD.

NOTES ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON BY DR. JOHN HALL.

Lesson X of the International Series for Sunday, Dec. 5—Golden Text, Revelations v. 13—Lesson Text, Revelations v. 1-14.

The truth set forth in this chapter is of world wide and everlasting interest. To understand the need of revealing it the following facts must be recalled: John wrote this book when persecution was employed to put down Christianity. He was a victim himself (Rev. i, 9). Others were in danger or in actual suffering. Christ's name was hated by many. His cause was threatened. "Is it of any use to hold out?" So men might be tempted to think. The cause appeared hopeless. No; this revelation shows that the name so hated and dishonored will yet be universally praised. His is not a "lost cause," but a cause which is God's will to make triumphant and honored forever.

V. 1. The "throne" has already been described in Rev. iv, 2-3. It is heaven. It represents supreme and sovereign power, the power which Jesus in his humiliation always acknowledged. (See for a parallel case Isa. vi, 1). The "throne" and some of its surroundings we find in the first chapter of Ezekiel. There we have the "living creatures" (v. 5), a happier rendering than "beasts." He who "sat on the throne" is described in Rev. iv, 2-3, and the "book" is also found in Ezek. i, 1-10. When it is said to be written within and on the back side it reveals the fact that "books" were not then "bound," but consisted of long rolls of parchment commonly written on one side. This was written on both sides. The book represents the divine will, the decrees of God. They are not known to men; see this illustrated in Acts i, 7. So Daniel is told to "shut up the words and seal the book" (Dan. xii, 4). This is the meaning of "sealed." Who can unseal, open and carry out the mind of God?

V. 2. This is the question which the "strong angel" puts, that the meaning may be clear and emphatic. It is a picture lesson for the race and for angels. "Who is worthy?" It is not a question of power only, but of worth, fitness, and holiness.

V. 3. None can be found among the creatures, angels or men. This idea of creature-hoodness is set out in Isa. lxiii, 5. For saving man there was none; so God's "righteous servant," his Son, "brought salvation, and his zeal" ("fury") upheld him.

V. 4. The apostle wrote much. A spiritual instinct in him led to this sense of helplessness. The case seemed desperate. So Daniel was "grieved" (Dan. vi, 15-16).

V. 5. One of the "elders," named in Rev. iv, 4, answered. There were twenty-four of these, probably from the "divisions of the sons of Aaron" in I Chron. xxiv, 1-45, where sixteen and eight are named as "governors of the sanctuary and of the house." The conceptions of heaven to a Hebrew mind come from the Old Testament. (Perhaps the temple arrangements are images of the heavenly.) He gave comfort by announcing that one would open the book. The description is also twofold, also from the Old Testament: (1) "Lion of Judah" (Gen. xlix, 9-10 compared with Heb. vii, 14), and (2) "the root of David," as Isa. xi, 1-10. He prevails, as in Jer. i, 24. On the propriety of this description we have only to recall Christ's words, "All power is given unto me," etc.

V. 6. The apostle now sees more than he noticed before. On the same level, in the same place of dignity with him who sat upon the throne and who held the book "in the midst of the throne," etc., stood a Lamb (see the Baptist's words, "Behold the Lamb of God" (John i, 29)), with the marks of having been "slain." (See John xv, 25.) The slaying submitted to, the dying, made the Lamb "worthy," fit to "open the book." See for full and plain statement of this truth Phil. ii, 6-9, ending after the statement of his humiliation with "Wherefore God also hath highly exalted him." It was never meant that pictures should be made of the Lamb. The symbols are taken regardless of art. The "horn" represents power, the "seven" the perfection of it; the "eyes" insight, wisdom and the perfection of it is also shown by the "seven." So the explanation is given, "which are the seven Spirits of God." Jesus had all knowledge when on earth (see John iii, 24-25), and "in him are hid all the treasures of wisdom."

V. 7. Needs no explanation. John sees the Lamb in the vision coming and taking the book out of the hand of him that sat on the throne, i. e., as we see by

Vs. 8, 9, undertaking to open it and loose its seals, and unfold and carry out in the creation the will of God. This is matter of praise to God from the four living creatures and the four and twenty elders, who—as Aaron's sons represented the people (see I Chron. xxiv, 1)—represent the church, the true Israel of God, the incense representing "the prayers of saints" (not in heaven, but on the earth), says the apostle. From this representative body goes up a song of praise to the Lamb, and it is to be noted as confirming the view given above that they say, "redeemed us" according to the custom of those days—half a dozen years at least, entered the Naval academy in 1852. He was made a passed midshipman that year, a master in 1855, and was commissioned as lieutenant in that year. The outbreak of the civil war found Lieut. Gherardi attached to the Lancaster, of the Pacific squadron. Returning to the Atlantic coast, he was made a lieutenant commander in 1862, and took part in the bombardment of Fort Mifflin that year. Next he commanded the steamer Chequamegon and Port Royal, in the western gulf blockading squadron, in 1863 and 1864. In the latter vessel he took part in the battle of Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864. Later in the war he commanded the Pequot. In 1866 he was promoted to be commander, and in 1874 was commissioned as captain, while he reached his present grade Nov. 3, 1884. During the twenty years since the end of the war he has performed duties commensurate with his various grades, the Jamestown, Pensacola and Lancaster being among the vessels he has commanded, while for a time he had charge of the Naval asylum at Philadelphia. Commodore Gherardi is a fine looking, dignified officer.

V. 10. Here we have in another form the prophecy of Dan. vii, 13, 27. In Rev. iii, 21, we see how saints are to be glorified in greatness, dignity, glory of surroundings. The language probably comes from God's word to Israel in Ex. xix, 6: "Ye shall be unto me a kingdom of priests and a holy nation." What Israel was in type we have in reality in the glorified church of Christ. They "reign on the earth." "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth" (Matt. v, 5). So it is also in Ps. xxxvii, 9.

V. 11. The company of angels, numbered as in Ps. lxxviii, 1, and in Dan. vii, 10, "approve the song." They do not say, as in v. 9, "redeemed us." They did not need redemption. But they "look into" His work, magnify Him on account of it, and say in full view of His having been "slain"

(V. 12), "Worthy is the Lamb," etc. Men may reject Him and His redemption; angels adore Him in view of it.

(V. 13), nor they only, for "every creature," etc. joins in the praise. It is the setting forth of the truth in Phil. ii, 11. In the same book, I Chron. xxiv, 1-15, where the "four and twenty elders" are foreshadowed, we have the substance and words of this song of praise. God the Lord is not set aside by the Lamb, but the Lamb is joined with him. And the "four living creatures" say

(V. 14) say "Amen," and the elders fall down and worship as we are called to do in Ps. ci, 1-6, which has here its complete and glorious fulfillment.

The following points deserve emphasis as we part from this glorious lesson.

"Lo! the poor Indian!" tramping about in all sorts of weather, and dying with cold. Won't some "good Samaritan" send him a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup?

(1) The church below and the church above make one complete whole. Here we are a poor, imperfect part of what will be in heaven complete and glorious. Here too we are "we are the Lord's."

(2) Christ's atonement cannot be made too much of in class and pulpit. We see how it is rated in heaven.

(3) We see how Christ is head over all. He knows and does the Father's will. All power is His for the carrying out of the divine will. He reigns as mediator because He died for us.

(4) No saint need despond over drawbacks and discouragements in Christ's service. He will triumph in the end.

(5) There is a real place for missions. Let us teach men that Jesus, and not their idols, is worthy to receive blessings and glory and praise.

HINTS FOR QUESTIONS.

1. On the Lesson Explanations.—Persecutions of Christians. Motives to perseverance. The throne. The living creatures. The book. Who is worthy. John's weeping. Daniel grieved. Twenty-four elders. Lion of Judah. Root of David. The Lamb slain. Seven horns. Seven eyes. Seven spirits. Song of praise. Redemption through blood. Number redeemed. Saints as kings. Angels adoring the Lamb. Points to be emphasized.

2. On the Light from Bible Lands.—Seven the perfect number. Eyes of the Lord. Four beasts. Four and twenty. Different numbers denoting completeness.

3. On the Suggestive Applications.—The open book. The sealed book. The book of redemption sealed to the worldly. The illustration from hieroglyphics. What eyes are required to read the book of redemption. The new song. Where first sung. What we know of our condition in heaven. The magnitude of sin. How shown.—Sunday School World.

JOHN P. RICHARDSON,

The Newly Elected Governor of South Carolina.

Governor-elect John Peter Richardson, of South Carolina, comes from one of the oldest families of that state, where he himself was born in 1831. He is the son of the late Governor John P. Richardson and a great-grandson of Gen. Richard Richardson, who was a prominent man in the Palmetto state both before and during the revolutionary war, and four of whose descendants have been governors of South Carolina. Col. Richardson was graduated with distinction from the historic South Carolina college, at Columbia,

in 1849. He then engaged in planting in Clarendon county. He was chosen a member of the South Carolina house of representatives in 1850, and served until 1852, when he joined the Confederate army, serving upon the staff of Gen. Cantey in the west until the war ended. After the war Col. Richardson represented Clarendon county faithfully through all the dark and troublous days of reconstruction. He was returned to the legislature in 1878, and in 1880 was elected state treasurer. In 1892 he was again elected state treasurer, and in 1884 again honored by reelection to the same important position—in each instance without opposition. In August last he was nominated for governor by the Democratic state convention over four competitors, and on Nov. 6 was elected without opposition.



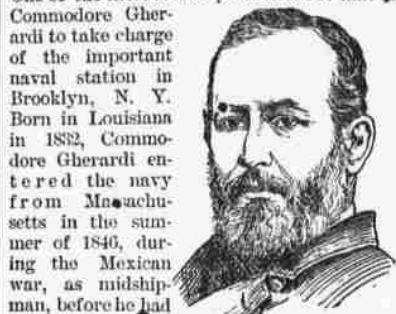
JOHN P. RICHARDSON.

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COMMODORE GHERARDI.

Promoted to Take Charge of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Now that we are to have something that may be called a navy there is a stirring up of the officers at the training schools and naval stations, as more war ships means promotion and position for the many naval officers that have been waiting for something to turn up. One of the most recent promotions is that of



COMMODORE GHERARDI.

year, and then, according to the custom of those days—half a dozen years at least, entered the Naval academy in 1852. He was made a passed midshipman that year, a master in 1855, and was commissioned as lieutenant in that year. The outbreak of the civil war found Lieut. Gherardi attached to the Lancaster, of the Pacific squadron. Returning to the Atlantic coast, he was made a lieutenant commander in 1862, and took part in the bombardment of Fort Mifflin that year. Next he commanded the steamer Chequamegon and Port Royal, in the western gulf blockading squadron, in 1863 and 1864. In the latter vessel he took part in the battle of Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864. Later in the war he commanded the Pequot. In 1866 he was promoted to be commander, and in 1874 was commissioned as captain, while he reached his present grade Nov. 3, 1884. During the twenty years since the end of the war he has performed duties commensurate with his various grades, the Jamestown, Pensacola and Lancaster being among the vessels he has commanded, while for a time he had charge of the Naval asylum at Philadelphia. Commodore Gherardi is a fine looking, dignified officer.

Volcano Dust as a Fertilizer.

Mr. Pond, the government analyst of New Zealand, has proved by actual experiment that the dust thrown out during the recent volcanic eruptions is of a highly fertilizing kind. He obtained samples of the dust from three different places, and sowed a quantity of clover and grass seeds in each. The soil was kept moistened with distilled water, so that the material elements might be imparted by the water used. In all cases the growth was almost as vigorous as in rich volcanic soil. The rapid growth of the plants and their color show that the dust is a benefit to the soil on which it has fallen.—*Cleveland Leader.*

Ith, Prairie Mange, and Scrathef of every kind cured in thirty minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Use no other. This never fails. Sold by D. J. Humphrey, Druggist, Napoleon, N. D.

Nearly fifteen million pounds of fruit have been exported by the growers in Vaca valley, California, this season.

S. M. Honeck,

Merchant Tailor.

Napoleon, Ohio. Perry street, Cary's new block. Parties wishing neat fitting suits of clothes will do well to call on me. By selecting from my very large and very cheap line of goods you may save me a great deal of money. Satisfaction given in every particular. S. M. HONECK.

JOHN DIEMER.

Proprietor of

Napoleon Meat Market.

Keeps constantly on hand the choicest Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton, Hams and Shoulders, Salt Pork, Corned Beef, etc. Farmers having fat cattle, hogs, sheep, hides and pelts for sale should give him a call.

Shop, Diemer's Block, Perry Street.

Joseph Shaff

The old reliable at the old stand, with the largest and best stock of

HAND-MADE WAGONS,

Spring Wagons, Buggies and Carriages, of my own make, ever offered to the people of Henry county, made of the best selected stock and superior workmanship in every department. I am also prepared to do all kinds of repairing and horse shoeing. If you want a good wagon, buggy or carriage, come and see me. If you want any kind of repairing done, call on me. If you want your horse shod, give me a call and I will guarantee satisfaction. July 19, '85

F. F. SHONER,

DEALER IN

Saddles, Harness, BRIDLES, Halters, Whips, Etc.

REPAIRING DONE

on short notice. We are selling our stock cheap, and invite a call from all needing anything in our line. All work warranted to give satisfaction.

Shop on Perry street.

Next Door to Cary's New Block.

Confectionery and Bakery

GEO. F. CURDES

Confectioner & Baker.

WOULD respectfully call attention to his superior quality of

Ice Cream made from Pure Cream.

Sold by the dish, quart or quantity. Fresh Confectionery, Bread, Cakes etc., always on hand. Lunch served up on short notice and reasonable prices.

GEO. F. CURDES.

East of Engine House, Napoleon, O.

Sash and Blind Factory

—AND—

PLANING MILL.

Thiesen, Hildred & Co. Proprietors.

Take pleasure in announcing to the public and all in need of anything in the way of building materials that they are now prepared to furnish them with lumber for building purposes, from the ground to the roof. We keep constantly on hand

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Casing, Sillings, Shingles, Floorings, Finished Lumber, Rough Lumber,

and every kind of lumber required for a building. Custom work done on short notice. Poplar, walnut, white oak, ash and oak lumber bought and sold.

Jan 1-78-79

THIESSEN, HILDRED & CO.

NEW ROOM

—AND—

New Goods.

MEYERHOLTZ BROS.

Respectfully inform the citizens of Napoleon and Henry county that they are now occupying their new room, in the brick building erected upon the ruins of their old stand, where they invite all their old customers, and as many new ones as wish to come, to call and see them. Our stock is

Entirely New!

and comprises

Groceries, Provisions,

Queens & Glassware,

and in fact everything found in a first-class grocery.

We intend to keep constantly on hand a full stock of goods in our line, and invite a share of the public patronage.

CASH PAID FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE

Brick and Tile!

We also manufacture a superior quality of brick and tile, which are sold at the lowest prices. Parties intending building or ditching should give us a call, examine our stock and get prices.

MEYERHOLTZ & BROS.,

Napoleon, Ohio.

DENTISTRY.

A. S. CONDIT,

[Successor to W. H. Stilwell.]

DENTIST.

Over Ten Leiste's Drug Store. All operations pertaining to Dentistry carefully performed. Lengthening and shortening of teeth. Work warranted and prices to suit the times.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.

Napoleon, Ohio, Oct. 14, 1878.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Gives Relief at once and Cures

COLD IN HEAD,

CATARRH

HAY FEVER

Not a Liquid, Snuff or Powder. Free from Injurious Drugs and ofensive odors.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. Circulars free. ELY BROS., Druggists, Oregov, N. Y.

B. & O. Time Tables.

WABASH, ST. LOUIS, & PACIFIC RY.

Time Card taking effect Sunday, Nov. 29.

GOING EAST.

No. 48—Toledo Accommodation..... 6:19 a.m.

42—New York Limited..... 8:54 a.m.

46—Through Express..... 4:54 p.m.

44—Atlantic Express..... 10:05 p.m.

GOING WEST.

No. 45—Pacific Express..... 2:00 a.m.

41—Through Express..... 11:57 a.m.

43—St. Louis Express..... 4:54 p.m.

47—Fast Mail..... 6:29 p.m.

No. 47, 41, 45 and 47, run daily, others daily except Sunday.

No. 42 does not stop between Napoleon and Toledo. No. 44 stops at Liberty, White House and South Toledo only, between Napoleon and Toledo.

No. 47 stops at Duane and Duane Junction only between Napoleon and Ft. Wayne.

Extra charge for seats in reclining chair cars, run on Nov. 22, 44, 46 and 48.

J. K. WITHERS Agent

Napoleon, O.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD

Oct. 3d, 1886.

WEST BOUND.

Lv. Philadelphia	7:47	8:00pm
Wilmington	7:50	8:00
Ar. Baltimore	9:50	7:40
Lv. Baltimore	9:50	7:40
Washington	10:00	8:10
Pittsburgh	2:40pm	7:00am
Wheeling	2:50	8:50
Bellevue	3:00	9:00
Cambridge	3:10	9:10
Zanesville	10:15	1:15
Newark	11:55	2:10

Ar. Columbus	11:55	2:10	4:40	8:05
Cincinnati	7:30	6:50	12:30pm	
Louisville	12:30pm	7:00pm	6:30pm	
St. Louis	12:30pm	7:45		

Mt. Vernon	11:45pm	4:27am	2:30pm	9:04am
Mansfield	11:50	4:32	2:35	9:15
Shelby Jc.				